इंजीनियरी, फार्मेसी, तकनीकी तथा वाणिज्यिक कालेजों को मान्यता प्रदान की है;

(ख) गुजरात में ऐसे कितने कालेजों को मान्यता प्रदान की गई और उन कालेजों को क्या-क्या प्रोत्साहन दिये गये हैं;

(ग) सरकार ने इन कालेजों को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने, अपने यहां शैक्षणिक-स्तर को बनाये रखने तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाये हैं कि इन कालेजों में भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा नहीं मिले;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी संस्थाओं को अनुदान देने का कोई प्रावधान किया है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) कुल व्यय का कितने प्रतिशत आवर्ती तथा अनावर्ती सहायता के रूप में प्रदान किया जा रहा है; और

(छ) क्या विद्यार्थियों से ली जा रही फीस की कोई सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन सिंह): (क) से (छ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

चालू वर्ष के दौरान अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् (अ.भा.तक. शि.परि.) ने 42 इंजीनियरी/तकनीकी और फार्मेसी कालेजों को मान्यता प्रदान की है जिनमें गुजरात के तीन इंजीनियरी कालेज शामिल हैं। दो कालेज राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किए गए हैं और तीसरा स्व: वित्तपोषिक गैर-सहायता प्राप्त कालेज है। अ. भा. तक. शि. परि. ने प्राइवेट व्यावसायिक गैर-सहायता प्राप्त तकनीकी संस्थाओं में प्रवेश और फीस को विनियमित करने के लिए 20 मई, 1994 को विनियम जारी किए हैं। इन विनियमों के अनुसार 50% सीटें नि:शुल्क सीटें होंगी और शेष 50% सीटें भुगतान वाली सीटें होंगी। इन संस्थाओं में प्रवेश पूर्णतया योग्यता के आधार पर किए जायेंगे। किसी व्यवसायिक कालेज द्वारा लिए जाने वाले शिक्षा शुल्क और अन्य शुल्क राज्य स्तरीय समितियों द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाने हैं। प्राइवेट गैर-सहायता प्राप्त तकनीकी कालेजों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रोत्साहन यह है कि भुगतान वाली सीटों के लिए शुल्क ढांचा उन्हें वास्तविक लागत की दृष्टि से स्व: आत्मनिर्भर बना सकेगा। गैर सहायता प्राप्त संस्थाओं की स्थापना और रख-रखाव के लिए अनुदान प्रदान करने के बारे में सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है।

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL:....*(Interruptions)*...Madam, we have no room for examinations...*(Interruptions)*...Is the hon. Minister going to take some steps for ending the strike in this institution? Madam, there is no accountability of the teachers...*(Interruptions)*...has taken place late in the evening, after 9 or 10 O'clock and there are many problems ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order in the House, please. If you want to speak something, please go to the Lobbies. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Is the Minister going to take some concrete steps in the matter?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Impact of Dunkel proposals on Agriculture Sector

*465. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details about the impact of Dunkel proposals as accepted by the member countries on the areas in Agriculture showing reduction of domestic support in the form of subsidies; minimum level of import content in total consumption; possibility of disbanding of Public Distribution System; and extension of intellectual property protection on agriculture and introduction of seed patenting;

(b) what are the details of Government's reaction in respect of each of the items mentioned above; and

(c) how do Government propose to remove or reduce the adverse impact in each case?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR):

Statement

(a) GATT-94 as accepted by the Member countries in respect of Agriculture Sector provides as under:—

(1) *Domestic subsidy:* The developed countries have to reduce their Aggregate

Measurement of Support (AMS) by 20% in 6 years (1995—2001) if it exceeds 5% of the value of their total agricultural production during the base period (1986—88). The developing countries like India are required to make 2/3rd of this commitment over a period of 10 years in case their AMS exceeds 10% of the value of their total agricultural production during the base period.

(2) *Market Access:* (i) The developed countries have to convert their non-tariff and to reduce the tariffs by an average of 36% over the 6 years period. The developing countries have to meet 2/3rd of this obligation over a period of 10 years. (ii) Where there are no significant imports, minimum market access opportunities to the extent of 3% of the domestic consumption during the base period which would rise to 5% by the end of the implementation period i.e. 2001 has to be provided by the developed countries. The developing countries are, however, required to meet only 2/3rd of this obligation.

(3) *Public Distribution System:* Supply of food stuffs at subsidise prices to Urban and Rural poors in developing countries will not be affected by GATT disciplines.

(4) *Trade in Intellectual Property Rights:* Plant varieties have to be protected either by patenting or by effective *sui-generis* system or a combination of the two.

(b) and (c) (1) *Domestic subsidy:* India has made no reduction commitments in this connection.

(2) *Market Access opportunities:* India has made no commitments in this connection. India has also offered tariff bindings at 100% for primary products, 150% for processed products and 300% for edible oils.

(3) *Public Distribution System:* We have stated in our schedule of commitments to GATT that commercial sales through PDS and other schemes for sale at subsidised prices with the objective of meeting basic food requirements are in conformity with the provisions of GATT, 1994.

(4) *Trade in Intellectual Property Rights:* We are processing *sui-generis* legislation for protection of our plant varieties in such a way that the traditional/inalienable rights of our farmers to save, use, exchange, share and sell seeds on a non-commercial basis and the researchers' rights to have free access to the protected material would be protected.

Newspaper report on Scandal in allotment of Plots

*466. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned "CM exposes plot allotment scandal" which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 30th July, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government propose to look into the plot allotment scandal and the names of the persons to whom the plots were allotted indicating the plot numbers;

(d) whether physical possession of the plots was given to them; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The facts, as reported by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, are as under:—

1. As many as 28,397 plots were allotted to landless people in rural areas during 1980—90.
2. There is no authenticated list of allottees in respect of most of the villages where housesites were developed and allotted.
3. There are no records of eligible allottees in a substantial number of cases of allotment.
4. The position of plots developed is not known.
5. The position regarding persons in actual possession of the plots is not clear.
6. Repeated resale of the allotted plots have occurred.

The Chief Minister, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has decided to set up an Enquiry Committee.